(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Smuggling of Heroin into India

214. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heroin smuggling into India from foreign countries and particularly from Pakistan is on the increase;

(b) what is the quantity of heroin seized during the last three years, year-wise and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. From the quantities of heroin seized during the last three years, as given below, it could be seen that nearly 80% - 90% has emanated from the Near and Middle East, including Pakistan. Bracketed figures indicate the quantities of Golden Crescent origin :

(Quantity in Kilograms)

	1986	1987	1988	1989 (January)
Heroin	2,621 (2,296)	2,747 (2,301)	2,984 (2,433)	540 (528)

Government have launched various aggressive counter-measures which, *inter alia*, include provision of deterrent punishments against drug-traffickers, strengthening of preventive and intelligence machinery (especially around borders and vulnerable areas), adoption of a liberalised reward scheme for officers and informers, strengthening of bilateral co-operation between neighbouring countries (including regional co-operation under the aegis of SAARC). The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 provides for preventive detention upto a maximum period of two years for drug-related offenes. 244 persons have so far been detained under the said Act.

Further, the police officers of the North-Eastern States have been entrusted the functions of the Customs Officers under the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of the provisions of Chapter IVB of that Act.

An Indo-Pak. Committee to combat drug trafficking and smuggling has also been constituted for the purpose.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 1988, recently passed by Parliament, *inter alia*, provides for death penalty on second conviction in respect of specified offences involving specified quantities of certain drugs and also forfeiture of property of drug offenders. Besides, all drug-related offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

Clandestine Import of Polyester Filament Yarn Plant by Reliance Industries Limited

215. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER :
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of clandestine import of polyester filament yarn plant by Reliance Industries Limited, involving crores of rupees has been dropped by the Bombay Customs Collectorate even though a show cause notice imposing penalty had been issued after an on-the-spot verification of the plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on an earlier occasion also Government had decided not to proceed against Reliance

Industries Ltd. in the purified terephthalic acid import case even though CBI had brought out a solid case against Reliance Industries Limited; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for dropping the proven cases against Reliance Industries Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) As regards import of Polyester Filament Yarn Plant by Reliance Industries Limited, a "show cause" notice was issued by Deputy Collector of Customs, Bombay on 10.2.1987 to M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., alleging unauthorised importation of Plant and machinery, and alleged misdeclaration and under-invoicing of goods involving alleged evasion of duty of Rs. 119.64 crores. The show cause notice also required Reliance Industries Limited to explain liability to confiscation of the goods unauthorisedly imported and liability to penalty under the Customs Act, 1962. The above show cause notice was adjudicated by the Collector of Customs, Bombay and an adjudication order was issued on 31.1.89 holding that the charges contained in the "show cause" notice were not established and should, therefore, be dropped. Further steps will be taken as prescribed under the procedure laid down in the Customs Act, 1962.

As regards import of purified terephthalic acid by M/s Reliance Industires Ltd., investigations in the matter done by the CBI did not substantiate the allegations of illegal divulging of information to or its use, by M/s Reliance Textile Industry Ltd. On considering the matter in the light of the report, Government have decided that action under FERA was not called for in the matter.

Export of Textiles

216. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an upward trend in textile exports during the current financial year so far;

(b) which are the major countries to which India is exporting textile goods; and

(c) what are the incentive given by Government to the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major destinations of Indian Cotton Textiles are : E.E.C. Member Countries, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Bangladesh, Japan, etc.

(c) A statement on export incentives given to textile exporters is attached.

Statement

Export incentives given to textile exporters:—

(i)A number of machineries required for the textile industry are allowed to be imported at a concessional duty against export obligation.

(ii) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn and fabrics, excise duty on Auto-Corners, Open end Rotor Spinning machines, Shuttleless looms of all types and Two for One Twister has been reduced from 15% to 5%.

(iii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitating modernisation of textile industry.

(iv) CCS rates have been enhanced and additional CCS has been given to export to non-quota GCA countries and to export of non-quota items to quota countries.

(v) The Intermediate Advance Licensing Scheme which was limited to only a few specific products has now been broadened to cover all textile items where two-stage operations can be undertaken jointly by two different manufactur-